

# THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. OCTOBER 24, 1865.

NO. 33

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,  
by  
**A. G. HODGES & CO.**  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
in advance.  
Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly  
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the  
newspapers published in the west.

## STATEMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1858.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000 00  
The amount of capital stock paid up is 70,000 00

### ASSETS.

Third. Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule.	189,045 15
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate.	11,100 00
Loans on policies in force, hearing six per cent. interest.	200,145 15
Loans on undoubted personal security, due within sixty days.	171,820 23
Stock Bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal security.	9,425 69
Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting return.	18,900 00
Amounts due from Agents not included in above.	17,855 49
Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office.	1,604 45
Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home offices and agencies.)	5,993 46
Missouri defence warrants.	1,814 02
Revenue stamps.	411 00
Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable.	15 80
	\$ 430,990 36

### LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year, or added to policies.	4,425 80
Present value of dividends to be redeemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies.	50,012 85
Unmatured interest on bonds and notes due the Company to reduce them to present value.	40,412 85
Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000.	
No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$9,357,900 00.	

### STATE OF MISSOURI.

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. ss.  
Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself and for the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated, of which the principal portion of that invested in real estate, is upon unimproved property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said principal loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of the said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever, and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.  
(Signed) SAMUEL WILLI, President.  
(Signed) Wm. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned Recorder of said County of St. Louis, Kentucky, on the 21st day of March, 1865, at which time I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this sixth day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.  
(Signed) A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

### AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.  
This is to CERTIFY, That Alexander G. Hodges, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Kentucky, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3d, 1858; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.  
In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.  
W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by  
A. G. HODGES, Agent.  
Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—329.

**USE DAWES' LIQUID BLUE,**  
The Cheapest and Best Article Used for  
DYEING CLOTHES!  
FOR SALE BY  
DRUGGISTS & GROCERS.  
July 14, 1865—3in\*

**Pair Warning!**  
All persons owning or having dogs in their possession are hereby notified to keep them confined upon their premises for sixty days from this date, under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the loss of the animal found running at large.  
July 11—2m. G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

## MISCELLANY.

[From the Wide World.]  
**ERNEST DREME.**  
A Story of a Man's Love.  
BY CAPTAIN W. W. RICHMOND.

Ernest Dreme sat in his office smoking, at there in his easy chair, his feet upon the table before him—his eyes lazily following the smoke wreaths that curled above his head. He was a handsome man—such a man as you never could forget after seeing him once—such a man as you would trust after looking into his clear, truthful blue eyes—such a man as you would like for a companion, provided you appreciated the good, the pure, and the beautiful; for Ernest Dreme had a poet's soul, a woman's heart, and a man's strong mind. He was small, delicately yet perfectly formed, with high, noble brow, deep blue eyes, and a profusion of chestnut curls hanging in careless grace over his forehead.

He had passed his twenty-fifth birthday, and yet the harp of his soul had never wakened to the melody of love's sweet music, he had never bowed before woman's shrine—he had never whispered in the ear of beauty those graceful little nothings which most of his sex consider so important to gain the favor of the tender and gentler beings who bless life with their presence. He had consequently been considered by his companions a confirmed bachelor, a man not given to matrimony—and by the opposite sex was considered superior to most men, as above the butterflies of fashion who hovered around them and lisped delicately-voiced compliments.

There were good reasons for Ernest Dreme having in a measure secluded himself from the gaieties and follies of fashionable life; he had always been poor, that is, his income had allowed him but few indulgences, being an orphan, he had his own way to make in the world, and with assiduity he had applied himself to the study of his profession, the law, determined to make his life something more than a "glorious failure." He had no time to spend in fashionable dissipation, no time to entertain the visit of Cupid, no time to mingle in scenes of gaiety and pleasure; his whole attention was directed to one great result—success in his profession—and with praiseworthy assiduity he bent all his energies, all his talents, all his power of application to this one point—and when he had reached his twenty-fifth year he had secured a position many elder men might envy; but still he did not feel like pausing there—ambition led him on, and he continued to stand aloof as far as possible from the attractions and pleasures of society.

But an unlooked-for event made a change in his life—a distant relative, before hardly known, died, and left him a fortune equal to all his requirements, and feeling that such untiring application to study was no longer necessary, and if prolonged might prove injurious to health, he determined to mingle more with the world, to allow himself greater freedom.

During all the years of his study and struggles he had been an intimate and constant visitor at the house of Mr. Fitz Simmons, Hugh Fitz Simmons had been his college chum, and though the two young men were entirely unlike each other in tastes and dispositions, a warm and true friendship existed between them.

Mrs. Fitz Simmons' family consisted of herself, her son Hugh, her daughter Adele, and her niece Miriam Dulcet. Miriam was an orphan, handsome, talented, and wealthy; admirers not a few bowed down before her, and offered her heart wealth and world wealth, but she had turned coldly from them all, and now she had reached her twenty-third birthday, and still remained single. So many brilliant offers had she declined, that the family had made up their minds that she intended to lead a single life, and they wondered that one so brilliant, so beautiful, so much admired, could find no one on whom to lavish the affection of her heart, and the world called her proud, haughty, and heartless, but they knew her not.

Ernest Dreme, I say, had been a constant visitor at the house of Mrs. Fitz Simmons; but so wrapped up in his profession had he been, that the companionship of the regal Miriam and the fascinating Adele, had made no impression on his heart; he enjoyed their society—they were well cultivated women and he loved to converse with them, but never a tender emotion had thrilled his heart for either, they had been as sisters might be, but nothing more.

One lovely May morning, when the sun came streaming into the office of Ernest Dreme, scattering its golden beams over the dusty old law papers and books—as he sat smoking, Hugh Fitz Simmons thrust open the door, and in his boisterous, good-natured way, flung himself into the office, and seated himself in a chair by the side of Ernest.

"How are you, Ernest, my boy? away off in the land of dreams and shadows as usual, I suppose. How in the world can you sit here, this lovely May day, moping? I could not confine myself as you do if I would, and I would not if I could."  
"Perhaps not, Hugh; but you are differently constituted from me, you are differently situated. I have had to make my own way in this world—my success has depended on my own exertions. I have had no friends, no fortune to back me—you have had both. But I am not going to be such a recluse in future; I am now about to commence the enjoyment of life."

"Sensible youth, I am glad to hear it; and that puts me in mind of the errand which led me into your den this morning. My worthy mother has suddenly been reminded by the warm sunshine, and the bursting and budding flowers, that it is about time to make some arrangements for the summer's pleasures, and she has concluded to spend the warm months in the country—the quiet country, away from the fashionable resorts; some retired little nook where Miriam will be free from love-making and conquests."

"That will be delightful."  
"So the ladies seem to think; but I imagine they will soon tire of the monotony. However, that is not to the point; they want you to join the party, and have commission-

ed me to call upon you, and use all my eloquence to induce you to give them your very agreeable company for the summer months."

"Who joins the party beside your own family—may I inquire?"  
"Miss Bently and Mr. Hanson—you know it would not be complete without them."

Miss Bently was Hugh's betrothed, and Mr. Hanson was Adele's fiancée. For a few moments Ernest sat thoughtfully watching the blue smoke as it curled in graceful wreaths above his head—then removing his cigar from his mouth, he said:  
"Hugh, I thank your mother for so kindly remembering me—and will be happy to join her party."

"Bravo! bravo! I have succeeded better than I expected—I'll have a long leather in my cap after this, you may be assured."

"How soon will you start? and have you any idea where you will go?"  
"We want to start sometime next month, but as yet, have not decided where we will go—come around this evening and we will talk it all over."

"I will, provided nothing unforeseen prevents. I have a troublesome case on hand, and must get that arranged before I leave."

"All right—we will look for you—good-night."  
"Good-morning."

\* \* \* \* \*

Glenville was a pretty place, with its neat white cottages, its shaded walks, and pleasant drives. It was built on the waters of the noble Hudson, and surrounded by high, towering hills.  
A distant relative of Mrs. Fitz Simmons lived here—Judge Brumfield, he was a widower, and lived in his great house alone; he was wealthy, affable, and agreeable—a little inclined to be misanthropic at times, but who could wonder at it, for he had for years lived in that large brick house with no loving voice to cheer him, no kindly smile to throw sunshine over his pathway, no human heart to beat for him and love him and when Mrs. Fitz Simmons wrote to him and begged him to receive her family and a few friends as summer guests, he gladly consented, and the old mansion was put through a course of thorough renovation—and the quiet villagers looked on and wondered if the old Judge was about to take another wife to cheer his lonely home.

But when the guests arrived with two large wagons full of trunks, boxes, &c., and Hugh's elegant span of greys and open barouches, they ceased their speculation and wondered what had come over the quiet Judge who had for years led such a retired life, to fill his house with gay, city guests.  
Some, bolder than the rest or those who had enjoyed the friendship of the Judge, ventured to call and they were agreeably and hospitably entertained and gave as their verdict that the guests from the city were delightful and charming people.

Glenville had always been a quiet town, the people had become accustomed to living year after year with little variation of life, little excitement and amusement, and the gay party from the city seemed to take earnest pleasure in waking up the villagers from the sleep into which they had fallen and so long remained. Boating parties, riding parties, dancing parties, and picnics, followed each other in rapid succession, in all of which a portion of the villagers took part.

Hugh was, of course, devoted to Miss Bently, and was her constant and attentive escort. Mr. Hanson found pleasure only in the society of Adele, and naturally it fell to Ernest to be gallant for Miriam. Together they rode, walked, sailed, and read poetry. Together they danced, sang, and sketched nature in her most beautiful garb, for they were both possessed of fine artistic tastes, and the days and weeks glided by freighted with only joy and sunshine.

Ernest Dreme never thought of the future, never thought of how he was exposing himself to the fury of the flames, expecting to escape unscathed, unharmful—no, he only knew that he was happy—happier far than he had ever been before—living as it were in a beautiful trance or a poet's sweet dream. He did not realize that he was living and loving—did not know that the rosy hours which made his life so strangely full of joy, were caused by the power of love; that his heart had learned a sweeter song than that he knew before—no, Ernest Dreme realized none of this, he realized nothing save that he was happy.

But he could not always dream on thus, the awakening must come. Would it bring joy or sorrow to his noble heart? Would it cloud the life that had become so beautiful? Would it cause the winds of remorseless years to whistle through a broken heart? Let the sequel show. The awakening was near at hand.

A riding party had been projected, they were to go on horseback to visit a place of interest some fifteen miles distant, called Snow Drop Falls. Judge Brumfield kept a span of high mettled ponies, and these were appropriated to the use of Ernest and Miriam, Hugh and Miss Bently used the handsome greys Hugh had brought with him; Mr. Hanson and Adele found their steeds at the village stable, and the rest of the party were supplied with their own beasts, which, though not so stylish, were usually good, thoroughly-broken animals, and the party started from the Brumfield Mansion, in high spirits, determined to have a good time.

They had proceeded only a few miles, when Miriam, with her usual daring and love of adventure, challenged Ernest to a race—plunging his spurs into the sides of his horse, the two started off at almost lightning speed; on—they dashed over hills—through valleys, leaving the rest of the party far in the distance. At length Miriam's horse stumbled and fell, throwing her with considerable force against the trunk of a tree, and for a moment or two, she lost all consciousness. Ernest sprang from his horse before he had fairly halted, and with one bound reached the side of the unfortunate girl. There in that lonely old wood, with no human eye upon him, as Miriam lay before him apparently lifeless, the knowledge of his deep, powerful love swept over him, and kneeling on the green turf,

he pressed her head to his bosom, kissed her cheeks, lips and brow passionately, and exclaimed:  
"Ah, my darling, darling Miriam—my heart's true treasure, open your eyes, speak to me again!"

These were the words that fell upon her ear as consciousness returned, and she felt his warm, passionate kisses, and a thrill of deep, pure happiness stole through her being, and a crimson flush mounted to her brow; slowly she unclosed her eyes.

"Are you much hurt, Miriam? I thought you were dead, for a moment."  
"I am not hurt, at least I do not feel as if I were; I know not why I fainted, I am not usually given to such weakness, the effects will soon pass off. Really, of the two, I think you are the most frightened, you are as pale as a corpse, and you tremble perceptibly."

Before he could compose himself to reply, the rest of the party rode up, and as Miriam refused all entreaties to return home, Ernest caught her horse, assisted her to mount, and springing into his own saddle, they followed the rest of the party at a moderate pace.

Ernest had never dreamed of loving, and this sudden awakening to the fact that he did love with all the tenth and ardor of his deep, pure nature, filled him with keenest joy, and made him, oh, so anxious to learn his fate—to ask the peerless being who owned his heart to be his wife, to chain her forever to his side, to elate her lightest fancies and deepest feelings as his own, to call her his by right, to hold indisputable right to her smiles and caresses, to own her love by the holy, sacred authority of husband. He was very silent during the rest of the ride, and she seemed in no mood to break that silence or disturb his meditations.

When they reached Snow-Drop Falls, the party, after dismounting and securing their horses, strolled off in couples to see the romantic beauties of the place. It was an easy matter to become separated from the rest of the party, at least Ernest Dreme found it so, as he felt the gentle weight of Miriam's arm in his own, and that knowledge of his love in his heart, with the desire to make it known burning intensely in his bosom.

They at length seated themselves on a grassy knoll, and Ernest looked into the pure, truthful eyes of Miriam, and said:  
"Are you fully recovered from the effects of your fall?"

"Yes, fully—you are too anxious about it; I shall never forget how ridiculous it was in me to faint at such a trivial thing."

"It might not have been so trivial after all—it might have killed you, and then—?"  
"What then? Pray finish the sentence, Mr. Dreme."

"One who would have been desolate, indeed, Miriam, I love you, I worship you! You may think it presumptuous in me to dare to hope to win where so many others have failed. It may be madness—but I love you truly, purely, devotedly."

Her hand he held was not withdrawn—the graceful, regal head dropped on his shoulder, but no words escaped the parted lips.

"Miriam, can you, do you, will you love me?"  
She raised her head, looked fondly into his clear blue eyes, and tremblingly said:  
"Ernest, I do love you, truly, sincerely."

He told her to his heart, pressed kisses upon her lips, and called her all the endearing names he could remember. For a few moments they sat there, a flood of happiness filling their hearts, and then some of the party approached, and they were not left alone again that day, but their faces beamed with the holy light within, and they were happy in the consciousness of required affection.

When Ernest sat in his room that evening smoking—it was long after the family had retired to rest—Hugh tapped at the door, and entered without awaiting to hear the "come in," Ernest spoke.

"Well, old fellow, you seem to be enjoying yourself," he said as he threw himself, full length, upon the lounge.

"Yes, I am; we had a delightful day of it, did we not?"  
"Charming; the country is preferable to the watering places, after all, that is if you have pleasant company; but, Ernest, my dear friend, you know not what you are doing."

"Know not what I am doing? explain yourself. I fail to comprehend."

"You are falling in love with cousin Miriam. I can see it, mother has seen it, everybody must see it, and I do not wish you to be disappointed; she will never marry you—she will never marry any man, of this I am assured."

"Nevertheless, mon cher ami, she is to marry your humble servant. Unworthy though I be, she will bless my life with her love," replied Ernest, with a touch of manly pride in his voice and manner.

"Can this be true?" exclaimed Hugh, springing to his feet.

"It is true. Why should you be so surprised to think your cousin loves me? Am I such a monster of ugliness that you marvel that I should inspire one of the gentler sex with love?"

"No, Ernest, you know better than that; you know there is no one I would so soon see Miriam marry as yourself; but I am surprised that the iceberg is at last melted."

And others were equally surprised, and not a few wondered how Ernest Dreme had succeeded in winning the affections of the peerless, haughty beauty.

## They Don't Like It.

The Copperheads do not like the President's speech to the colored men of Washington, and some of them begin to fancy that they have been too hasty in endorsing him. The correspondent of the New York Times says:

"The President's speech to-day caused much grumbling among the Copperheads here, who are making a show of endorsing his policy. Expecting something from which they could extract consolation for their present political sacrifices, quite a number were on the ground; but when the President gave utterance to the sentiment that 'he who was the most virtuous and the most intelligent would be the most exalted and occupy the highest position, without regard to color,' these snakes were so ungracious as to hiss, and when his Excellency went so far as to call the black veterans before him 'his countrymen,' they turned on their heels and left in disgust. The colored people cheered the President heartily and received his remarks with enthusiasm."

## CINCINNATI COLLEGE

### Medicine and Surgery.

THE TWENTIETH REGULAR COURSE OF lectures will begin on Monday, October 23, and continue until the latter part of February, with preliminary lectures during the first three weeks of October.

There will be Clinical Lectures in the Commercial (City) Hospital throughout the entire winter open to medical students.

### FACULTY.

B. S. Lawson, M. D.—Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.  
Thomas Wood, M. D.—Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.  
John H. Tate, M. D.—Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women.  
Daniel Vaughn, M. D.—Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.  
Frederick Keller, M. D.—Professor of Pathology and Diseases of Children.  
R. S. Read, M. D.—Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.  
R. R. McVain, M. D.—Professor of Physiology and Forensic Medicine.  
B. P. Goode, M. D.—Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.  
E. Miller, M. D.—Demonstrator of Anatomy.  
M. B. Graff, M. D.—Professor in Surgery.

### FEES:

For all the Professors' tickets.....	\$40 00
Matriculation fee.....	5 00
Demonstrator's ticket.....	5 00
Hospital ticket.....	5 00
Graduation fee.....	25 00

Students on their arrival in the city, by calling at the College, south-west corner of Longworth and Central avenue, will be assisted in procuring comfortable lodgings.  
For circulars, or further information, address S12-2t. B. S. LAWSON, M. D., Dean.

## JUSTUS I. MCCARTY,

### ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WILL give prompt attention to the prosecution of Claims before the Court of Claims and the various Executive Departments.  
REFERENCES TO—Hon. H. M. Rice, U. S. Senator; Hon. M. S. Latham, U. S. Senator; Hon. Jeremiah Black, Hon. J. A. McDougal, U. S. Senator; Hon. Wm. Kellogg, M. C.; Hon. Robert J. Walker, Hon. B. F. Granger, M. C.; Hon. W. A. Hall, M. C.; Hon. Wm. Winthrop, M. C.; Hon. J. B. Todd, M. C.; Hon. Alex. Ramsey, U. S. Senator; Hon. Wm. B. Mackay, N. Y.; G. L. Becker, Minn.; Hon. Charles Hughes, N. Y.; R. J. Hallahan, Esq., Pa.; Col. G. W. Ewing, Ind. Sept. 26—1m.

## FOR SALE.

I wish to sell MY DWELLING HOUSE, situated in the city of Frankfort, on the corner of Clinton Street and Buffalo Alley, at private sale. The House contains 6 rooms, besides servants' rooms, kitchen, &c. The lot is 50 feet front by 165 in depth.  
For terms apply at the Commonwealth Office, or to J. B. Lewis.

Sept. 22, 1865—1f. MARY J. LEWIS.

## DOCTOR BEN. MONROE

HAS returned to Frankfort, and tenders his professional services to those who may desire them.  
Office on Main Street up stairs adjoining Messrs. Harlan's office. Residence at Mrs. Lobban's. July 7, 1865.

## G. W. CRADDOCK,

### ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862—1f.]

## LYSANDER HORD,

### ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.  
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859—1f.

## J. H. KINKEAD,

### ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Missouri, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.  
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857—1f.

## L. WEITZEL.

### WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

### MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.  
They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.  
Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.  
August 3, 1863—1f.

## FORTY

### VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS

### FOR SALE.

THESE Lots comprise the square opposite the Gas Works, bounded by Mero, Washington and Wilkerson Sts.  
Terms one third cash—the balance in six and twelve months, and a lien retained to secure the deferred payments. Notes to bear interest.  
This is a rare chance for persons of small capital to secure comfortable homes.  
A plat of the lots can be seen at the office of Col. A. H. RENNICK.  
Apply to  
L. HORD or  
J. S. or L. E. HARVEY.

Aug. 11—1f.

## Agents Wanted

### FOR THE

### NURSE & SPY.

The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Civil War as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid and true picture of the war.  
Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially retired and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their wants. We have agents clearing \$150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for Circulars. Address  
JONES, BRO. & CO.,  
143 West FOURTH STREET,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

### \$1,500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
Whereas, it has been made known to me that THOMAS JENKINS, ANTHONY SMITH, and JOHN BISHOP, did, on the 19th of August, 1865, in the county of Woodford, rob and assault in an aggravated manner, Benj. Martin and Faulty Johnson, of said county, and did also commit the crime of robbery and rape upon the person of Miss Gray in Mercer county, and they now are "dies from justice and going at large;"  
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS each for the apprehension of the said Thomas Jenkins, Anthony Smith, and John Bishop, and their delivery to the jailer of Woodford or Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

## IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 5th day of Sept., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor,  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

## DESCRIPTION.

Thos. Jenkins is about 5 feet 10 inches high, light hair, hazel eyes, and little stooped shoulder (hardly sufficient to discover at a distance) will weigh about 170 lbs. Lives in Mercer county, near Duncansville, Ky.

Anthony Smith is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, black hair, dark eyes, and will weigh about 180 lbs. Lives in Washington county, near Cornishville, Ky.

John Bishop is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, and has light hair, hazel eyes, weighs about 130 lbs and lives in Mercer county, near Duncansville, Ky.

Sept. 8, 1865—3m.

## FARM FOR SALE.

A SMALL HANDSOME FARM CONTAINING

ABOUT SEVENTY ACRES.

With comfortable improvements lying three miles from Frankfort on the Versailles turnpike road, a convenient suburban residence.

Apply to Mrs. JULIA M. SAMUEL, Consumption, Chest and all Respiratory Diseases cured by Medicated Inhalation.



From the Baltimore Commercial.

## Noonday Prayer.

During the fearful excitements of the past years, all tending to distract the mind from the contemplation of those sublime truths which constitute the basis of our Christian faith and hope, it is pleasant to mark the efforts of good men in keeping alive the flame of piety in the cities most exposed to the demoralization of the times. Whatever else has gone down the spirit of godliness still survives, to correct the evil tendencies of the heart and inspire to repentance and reform. The aggregate result of the unobtrusive labors of minister and layman in the great cities of the land will only be disclosed at the final judgment, but we know enough to convince us of the mighty conservatism they have accomplished for society, the country and the church.

The most striking evidence of this sustained zeal is to be found in the noonday assemblages for prayer held in some of the principal cities of the Northern and Middle States for years, and uninterruptedly continued during the progress of the late war. Of these daily religious gatherings the most striking perhaps is the Fulton street prayer meeting in New York. Here, in the business centre of that vast, crowded metropolis, at full meridian, the tides of active life moving restlessly to and fro, have the faithful followers of the Saviour congregated, day after day for years, to devote an hour to fervent, importunate prayer. Often the care-racked merchant in his rounds has paused at the doorway, entered, and, the devotions concluded, retired with the conviction that an atmosphere of holiness may pervade even the haunts of trade and speculation, noiselessly and slowly but certainly diffusing a healthy moral influence into office and counting room.

In our late army were men of sterling piety, who went forth to fight with no fear of death, and whose examples in the camp and upon the field did much to check the immorality which usually runs riot among large bodies of men separated from the wholesome restraints of home. It is well known that many of these were among the converts of the city prayer meeting. During the four years of bloody war, earnest and agonizing supplications ascended to heaven, day after day from the noonday congregations, freighted with petitions for safety and blessings upon our gallant soldiers on sea and land. Now and then an officer or private, on furlough or sick leave, dropping in at the accustomed hour, would thrill the audience with incidents of battle in which faith triumphed over suffering; and death, under circumstances of the most appalling agony, was rendered easy and peaceful by the inspiring and sustaining truths of our holy religion.

Remarkable examples of conversion in the most reckless and obdurate classes of a New York populace could be cited. Among these was the notorious prize fighter and trainer, Orville Gardner. The narrative of the protracted struggle and ultimate release of this man is replete with touching and thrilling interest. The change from a life of revolting wickedness to one of humility and good deeds was complete and lasting. The conversion of an infidel New York lawyer of splendid ability and high social position is recorded also as one of the remarkable and redeeming effects of the noonday prayer meeting.

These reflections have been suggested by an intensely interesting account of the first anniversary of the religious exercises alluded to, to be found in the last Saturday's supplement to the New York Tribune. "It was," says the Tribune, "a mighty meeting—crowded with the wealth, the talent and the piety of New York. All denominations were represented by their ministers on the platform and themselves in the pews. Millionaires, merchant princes, literary men and artists, ladies of rank and fashion, officers of State and the army, officers of literary and benevolent institutions joining together, the most celebrated and noblest names in New York, crowded one of its largest churches as it was never crowded before, joining in the simple exercises of prayer."

Why, it may be asked, cannot such an institution be sustained in the heart of our own growing city—aye, and crowded on each daily occasion of prayer? Aside from the great agency it must exert in leading to reflection, repentance and a new life those who might never be reached perhaps in any other way, the substantial reforms it would constantly though noiselessly effect in many hearts cannot be too highly regarded. The curt and rude who would thereby acquire gentleness of demeanor, the harsh father and husband who would grow kind and thoughtful, the inebriates and gamblers who would become reformed, and the multitudes of young men who would be diverted from the haunts of vice and dissipation,—the number and value of such changes, so important to the good order and well being of society, who can justly estimate?

Should we not gird ourselves for similar efforts, and, while our city is advancing, as it must advance, with gigantic strides in all that is enterprising and prosperous in trade, distinguish ourselves as a people fearing God and working righteousness?

Harriet Martineau is in her sixty-fourth year. She was deaf from childhood, and is now almost blind, yet retains her mental powers, writes able editorials for the London Daily News, contributes to various periodicals, and has just sent to press two volumes of elaborate history.

## Strange Freaks of an Insane Man.

On Saturday the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel caused the arrest, by special Officer Perry, of a young man named D. Stettler Moulton, who for the past three weeks has been boarding at the hotel, and whom they believed to be insane. The course of his examination is transcribed that the young man had been at one time the New-York correspondent of *The Boston Traveller*. He is of fine appearance, good address, and an ordinary conversation would not be suspected of being insane. He styles himself "Stettler the King, Reigning Prince of the House of David, and Guardian of the American Destiny." From due bills in his possession it is evident that he has boarded at the Tremont, Revere, and Winthrop Hotels in Boston, and the Astor, Prescott, and other first-class hotels here, and when asked to pay would promise to do so whenever a claim of \$3,000,000 which he held against the General Government was settled. In his possession was found copies of letters addressed by him to most of the leading statesmen of this country and Europe. The following is a specimen:

New-York, Sept. 9, 1865.

To His Excellency MONTGOMERY, Minister of the Emperor of France.

Sir: Wherefore do you care so little for your Emperor? Be pleased, your Excellency, to come now to New-York, that I may speak to you concerning your Emperor's affairs with me, for the welfare of nations will oblige me presently to introduce my sword in Europe; and I wish to show you, in the Emperor's stead, why it is good that the Emperor of France should send me his special ambassador and minister. Further, also, I am told that the power of your Emperor is robbing and destroying the people of my guardianship in Mexico, and the sword of Stettler wishes to give counsel concerning this matter.

I have the honor to be your very humble servant. STETTLETHE KING, Reigning Prince of the House of David and Guardian of American Destinies.

A letter, similar in tone to the above, was addressed to Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Ambassador, wishing to know why his (Stettler's) liege subjects in Canada were being distressed by the Government of Great Britain. Another was addressed to the Italian Minister, propounding several questions relative to the Church and Papal States.

On visiting a church, he invariably sent a note to the officiating clergyman reading thus:

"Stettler, the King, has to-day visited this congregation. Peace and gladness to all the people, and joy be in all the mountain of Zion."

THE KING COMMANDS.

It would appear from the following that his efforts were not appreciated by one of our Hebrew congregations:

Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York, Sept. 29, 1865.  
To His Honor the Mayor of New-York, to His Excellency the Governor of the State of New-York, to His Excellency the President of the United States.

Sir: The whole congregation of Israel is one, and the King is one; but the preachers are many, and the congregations many. Last Friday, the 22d instant, I visited the Synagogue in Nineteenth-st., and was sitting with the congregation; and at the time of the horn-blowing the power was great upon me, so that I came down from the corner of the Synagogue where they had given me a seat with the people. Sir, the affairs of my Government are heavy, and I cease not to wonder that of the brethren there are none with me. Your humble servant, STETTLETHE KING, Reigning Prince of the House of David, and Guardian of American Destinies.

A letter to the Austrian Minister, while that official was enjoying a trip to Lake Mahopac, elicited the following response:

"The Austrian Minister is ready to receive by writing the communication alluded to in Mr. Moulton's letter of the 5th of August. Should the Austrian Minister find the said information is of a nature to necessitate a personal interview, he will apprise Mr. Moulton of the same."

To console himself for the disappointment contained in the foregoing he probably penned the following order, which, we believe, has not yet been honored by the party to whom it is addressed:

—BALDWIN'S HOTEL, LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y., August 12, 1865.

To the Government of the United States.  
"Please pay to myself, or to my order, \$3,500,000, the same being the amount of allowances due me, according to petition to United States Congress for allowances, for the first and second quarters of the current fiscal year."

"Your great servant, STETTLETHE KING."  
He had previously applied to August Belmont & Co., the well-known bankers, for the trilling loan of \$500,000 (the latter to accept either an order of Stettler on the Government for the amount or his note, as Belmont & Co. might elect), and received the following reply:

"Mr. Belmont herewith returns the papers sent him by Mr. Stettler, and he must request that gentleman not to trouble him any more with such matters, as he has no time to attend to them."

"No. 50 Wall-st., 17th January, 1865."

Other letters found in his possession would indicate that he had sent to Messrs. Greeley, Raymond, and Bennett notice that he was about to start a new first-class daily in this city, for the advocacy of his ideas on religious and political matters, and asking the cooperation of those gentlemen in his undertakings.

Moulton's parents reside in Centre Ossipee, N. H. He was sent by Justice Dodge to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and will by them probably be sent to the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island.

—N. Y. Tribune, 9th.

A LICK AT THE OLD PUB FUNK.—The unkindest cut of all to James Buchanan, who served the Southern traitors with a servility unsurpassed in the history of the country, is given in the late letter of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner to Dr. William Elder of Washington. Rayner puts his deliberate opinion on record thus:

"I must say that I regard James Buchanan as more responsible for the disasters and horrors of the last four years than any man in the Nation. The people of the South had very kindly feelings for him. In fact he was more popular with the ultra men of the South on account of his connivance at the Kansas outrage, his dogma about having no power to coerce a State, &c., than he was with the Union men. A renunciation from him, a warning, a declaration that he must maintain the authority of the Government and see that the laws were executed—this, coming from a friend, would have induced the secessionists to pause and consider, at least; it would have aroused and given confidence to the Union element of the South. It would, in my opinion, have averted the conflict. But he stood still and did nothing."

## Emigration to the South.

We notice that immigration societies have been started in Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, and Louisiana, and that the Tennessee journals are loudly calling for agricultural laborers and mechanics to "build up the waste places" of the South. It had been the fashion for years for the democratic party to denounce the abolition of slavery, on the ground that it would drive the negroes up north, who would here compete with white labor to its detriment and degradation. But slavery has been abolished, and instead of negroes coming north in overwhelming numbers, filling our jails and workhouses, and displacing native and foreign laborers, the truth is that the demand for labor at the south is so immediate and pressing that nearly every southern newspaper we take up contains articles on the subject. And the best of it is that the southern journals now denounce those who connect immigration to the south with the negroes, and say that, independent altogether of negro labor, the south needs laborers, who will not compete with negroes, but will find abundance of employment at remunerative prices. In fact, some of our democratic journals up north have reversed their arguments completely, and now claim that the negro is about to be displaced altogether by white laborers, and that the abolitionists are guilty in driving him from the face of the earth by the abolition of slavery bringing him into competition with an inferior race. In this fashion do copperheads as serious and arguments of former years return to plague their inventors.

Take for instance the state of Tennessee. In that state there are only 275,000 blacks, more than one-third of whom are children and superannuated men and women. So that state has a fraction less than 200,000 colored laborers for over 1,100,000 inhabitants. And the journals there assert that no matter how well the freedmen may work, Tennessee needs a large addition of white laborers to develop her natural wealth. Many also say, that if 100,000 Germans were to emigrate to the state during 1866, there would be no less work for freedmen to do.

But how was it with the politicians of the state of Tennessee previous to the rebellion? Isham G. Harris and his party tried to discourage the immigration of the white laborer to the states, fearing his independent mode of life and thought, but favored the importation of slaves from Africa. Yet the politicians, north and south, who advocated such a scheme as this, have been telling the Union men of the country that the latter were not the friends of the colored laborer.

It now looks as if the tide of eastern emigration would turn towards the southwest more than has heretofore been the case. The climate and soil of that region are superior. It only needs that the white laborer be satisfied that slavery is abolished and the states of the southwest reorganized on the free labor basis and principles, in order to give an impulse to immigration to that quarter such as will astonish the whole country.—Chicago Republican.

## Vallandigham as a Military Man.

We find in the Mac-Cheek Press the speech of Colonel Donn Platt, made at Dayton the night before the election. His description of Vallandigham's appearance as a military chieftain is reliable:

"Why, do you remember, my fellow-citizens, that previous to the late war this Clement L. Vallandigham was a Brigadier General. I remember it, for I saw him. I happened to be in Dayton when the Governor of Ohio, on special invitation, came here to inspect the military and naval forces of Montgomery County. [Laughter.] Oh, you needn't laugh; it was a big thing; indeed, I may say it was immense. An independent company of thirty men, trussed up like woodcocks prepared for the spit—and Brigadier General Clement L. Vallandigham and staff. Why it struck me that the style and name should have been Brigadier General Clement L. Vallandigham and staff. [Laughter.] This was the military; as for the naval force I can not say. I suppose, upon the 'ragin' canal,' you had a show about as imposing as the Brigadier General. I was standing on the balcony of the Phillips House when the General came sweeping round."

"I saw him but a moment, Methinks I see him now, With bomb-shells worked upon his tail, And war upon his brow." [Laughter.]

"He was on a tremendous charger, and had his breast stuffed out like a weasener, and his behind like a bunty-tailed rooster. [Excessive laughter.] His epaulets dazzled the eye, his fearful sword banged to and fro, and wide as your streets are, they were not wide enough for him. He came on cantering, caracoling and cavorting. He sacred a woman with a child in her arms, on one corner, he upset an apple-stand on the other. And so he swept by, out of the present, I believed, into a glorious future. How secure our country is with such defenders, thought I. Great Clem! valiant Clem! rile on to glory. Ah! my friends, the vanity of human wishes. The war came; and did Clem, like Job's war horse, smell the battle afar? Yes, my friends, and immediately ran into the tall grass and washed off the paint. And when he came out his swelling bosom had wilted, his tailous behind had collapsed; all the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war, had disappeared, and the late Brigadier General Clement L. Vallandigham and staff appeared as Amiadab Sleek, the angel of peace. This villainous salt-petre, digged from the bowels of the harmless earth, and exploded in shells, makes many an angel of peace, who was before brave as Julius Caesar—on parade."

DEMOCRATIC TAUTOLATIONS.—The Democratic ought and donbless will extract the requisite amount of encouragement and gratification out of the late election. The Saints of the party can put on their robes of righteousness and return thanks that they are not as other men, even the Black Republicans. They have not received their reward in this world, and with proper humility they partake of the humble pie so long a familiar article of diet in the true Democratic household. With their most unwelcome hands, they can with edifying resignation look at the wicked Abolitionists flourishing like green bay trees. They can hang their heads upon the willows by the waters of Salt River, and sing songs out of the Democratic songster for a year or so more. In this severe trial of their faith, the reflection may involuntarily arise that if they had served their country as faithfully as their party, they would not be deserted in this hour of political extremity.—Cin. Times.

## Negro Testimony.

So far as we may trust reports in newspapers, there would seem to be, among the people of the Southern States, a general reluctance to concede to negroes the right to testify in the courts. This is to be much regretted, both because it is unjust, and because, under present circumstances, it is dangerously impolitic.

While negroes were slaves, the reasons for excluding their testimony, in cases to which white men were parties, are too obvious and too conclusive to admit of argument or elucidation. But emancipation has changed all this. In his former condition of servitude, the negro had an interested master to protect him; in his present state of freedom, the black is not allowed to testify, he is utterly defenseless against the injuries and oppressions of bad white men. And in all communities men will be found mean enough to take advantage of their helplessness.

Besides the gross iniquity of rejecting negro testimony, where the rights of a negro are involved, there are prudential considerations, which, just at this time, imperatively demand a full and speedy concession of the privilege. It will show that the former owners of slaves are ready to do justice to the freedmen, and thus disarm the radical fanatics who are so eager to force upon us the intolerable nuisance of negro suffrage. Reuse it, and we give to these fanatics the advantage of the issue. They can then be able to cover with the mantle of right what otherwise would be naked oppression. At the same time that large party of just and conservative Northern men, who are now prompt to protest against the iniquitous schemes of the radicals, would be silenced or more probably join our enemies. They could not, and would not insist upon justice for those who refuse to do justice to others.

Much of the popular prejudice upon this subject, seems to us to arise from a want of proper discrimination between testimony and evidence. The negro's testimony is what he may say under oath; it will be evidence so far as it is believed, and no farther. Jurors are sworn to decide not according to testimony, but according to evidence. They will judge the credibility of a negro witness as they have heretofore estimated that of a white man. If they do not believe his statement, his testimony will amount to no evidence, and the case on trial will go as if he had not spoken.

In this connection we would remark that for the last fifty years, there has been a constant tendency in the courts to relax the rigidity of the old rules of evidence. It has been found to conduce to the ends of justice to admit much testimony that was formerly excluded. The extension of the privilege of testifying to the negro population, is but a further advance in the same direction, and we confidently believe that it will be found equally safe and beneficial.

We close our remarks for the present, with a warning to the people of Tennessee, that, if they would not place the ballot in the hands of the free negro, they must give him his oath in all cases where a negro is a party in controversy.—Nashville Gazette.

## Loyalty.

During the war all parties, north and south, used constantly to appeal to the "loyalty" of the American people, and we had as many definitions of the word as there were different schools of politicians ready to make use of it. Thus we had loyalty to the state—which is really equivalent to treason, and loyalty to the Union, which constitutes the sacred and patriotic duty of every citizen. The northern sympathizers with rebellion, and the copperheads of every hue, lost no opportunity to humbug and confuse the people with false ideas of loyalty; but they carefully eliminated from the political creed that genuine loyalty to the eternal principles of justice, freedom, and civilization, which is the life-giving essence of the American polity.

The mischievous doctrine of paramount loyalty to the state has been overthrown with the destruction of its correlative, state sovereignty, and the democratic false apostles, having swallowed all their former theories, are now preaching the equally fallacious dogma of loyalty to the president as the great duty of American citizens. The southern politicians vie with their northern friends and supporters in attempting to overpower the yet resounding echoes of their treason with loud shouts of devotion to Mr. Johnson—devotion to a man, not devotion to the great principles of justice and sound government which the war has established, and by which the president, we are confident, intends to shape his course. It is a curious spectacle this, of men who profess to be the sole heirs and representatives of Pericles, Demosthenes, and Thomas Jefferson, turning their backs upon the most cherished principles of democracy, and tossing up incense before the occupant of the White House.

We have too much confidence in the sound sense and judgment of President Johnson to suppose that he is deceived for a moment by this transparent sham. He knows, as well as anybody else, how little democratic devotion is worth, and how utterly at variance it is with all the traditions and principles of the democratic party.—Chicago Republican.

## Who Paid the Expenses of the Rebellion.

A singular feature in the yet to be written history of the rebellion, is presented by the confessions of some of the Southerners. That is, the constant assertion that they never had any faith in the success of the rebellion. A large banker from Alabama was asked the other day, how much he lost by the depreciation of the Confederate money? He said he did not lose anything; for all through the war he never had any faith in the stuff, and he paid his depositors off in Confederate money, amounting to nearly three hundred thousand dollars, and converted his assets into sterling exchange and cotton.

A Northern stockholder in the Orange and Alexandria Railroad came down to see what was the prospect for the road in the future. He had come prepared to sell his stock at a heavy loss. But upon inquiry to one of the principal managers of the road, he found that the great burden of the indebtedness of the company, (which was to persons in Dixie) had every dollar been paid off in Confederate money, and he went back refusing to sell any of his stock. The company regretted this liquidation of their debts as a huge joke upon the "secession." It will turn out in the end that the greatest portion of the debt incurred by the Rebellion will fall upon the innocent dupes of the wily and soulless conspirators, many of whom now live in affluence in Europe, on money stolen from the people.

## Items in General.

A magnificent 10th Corps badge has been presented to Major General Alred Terry by a large number of the officers of the late organization. The badge represents a bastion fort, and in this case is ornamented by five diamonds in the center and bastions, the whole surrounded by a laurel wreath of enamel. It is suspended from a General's baton held in the claws of an eagle, beneath which appear in various military symbols, all of solid gold and exquisite workmanship.

Women have a "hard" time in Nashville, Tenn. Scarcely a day passes in which the Recorder does not impose a fine on half a dozen or more men for beating defenceless females. The brutes are in all cases fined \$50—the extent of the law.

Writes upon preserving eyesight say that if persons, every time they wash their faces, press their eyes forward, or try to make them round as they can, taking care not to press or flatten the pupil of the eye, their eyesight would be improved. The Boston Courier says this "theory" is based upon the idea that the structure of this organ can be changed, and it adds "as well might people try to turn a snub nose into an aquiline by pulling down the end of it every time they wash their faces."

"My dear," said a gentleman to a young lady whom he hoped to marry, "do you intend to make a fool of me?" "No," replied the lady, "Nature has saved me the trouble."

The Society for the Prevention of Pauperism held a meeting at Boston last week, and reported two thousand five hundred and fifty-nine applications for employment during the past year, of whom one thousand one hundred and forty-four had been provided with homes and employment. All were attended to in some way.

Over one hundred thousand Chinese have come to the Pacific States and Territories of this country. Of these about forty thousand have made their modest "pile" and gone home to the Celestial Kingdom. The others will follow when they have accomplished the same object. John Chinaman lies nowhere but in his own country. He stays, and I work in other places, that's all.

In Sacramento recently, a woman procured the release of her husband from jail and that night ran off with another fellow. Her object in procuring her husband's release was to leave somebody in charge of the children. She was a considerate woman.

The number of printed volumes in the English language in California, which in 1847 hardly exceeded 300, is estimated in 1865 at 2,000,000 a progress represented in all the annals of literature. Almost every city, town, and village in the State has its public and circulating library, and the private dwellings are as well supplied with books as in the older States of the Union.

"What do you intend to do with Jeff. Davis?" asked an Englishman of a returned soldier the other day. "It would be blasted cruel to be hanging him, you know. Now, what do you intend to do with him?" The soldier replied that they proposed to borrow the island of St. Helena and shut him up there as the English did Napoleon.

A beggar in Waltham a few days ago expressed dissatisfaction at receiving a gift of a slice of bread, and plaintively remarked: "Can't you give me a piece of 'custard pie' I'm sick."

The number of letters in the alphabets of the different languages is as follows: English, 26; French, 25; German, 26; Spanish, 24; Dutch, 26; Greek, 24; Latin, 25; Slavonic, 27; Arabian, 36; Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac and Samaritan, each 29; Coptic, 32; Sanskrit, 50; Bengalese, 21; Burmese, 19; Cherokee, 27.

Henry B. Dawson, editor of a new edition of the Federalist, has brought two actions of libel against John Jay. The offensive language is contained in two newspaper letters, in which Mr. Jay reviewed Dawson's introduction to the Federalist. The damages are laid at \$60,000.

It is stated that many of the leading Methodist divines of Georgia, have, with the approval of their congregations, made overtures to the Episcopal Church of the State, and some of the clerical officers of the triennial convention, unite with the Episcopal Church. Their hostility to Northern Methodism and its incidental hatred of the South in years past, is said to be the prime motive of the act.

## A Touching Tribute to the Memory of Abraham Lincoln.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Florence, Italy, says:

Among the first incidents which met my eyes as I entered Italy were one or two, which are perhaps not altogether unworthy of being read, and one of which in particular may have a peculiar interest for American readers. I was walking through the narrow streets of the little town of Lugano, when my eyes were attracted by a well-known portrait suspended in front of a small book store. The portrait was that of Abraham Lincoln; and you will not wonder that the sight alone of the familiar features arrested one's footsteps, as they hang there in that quiet, mediæval, out-of-the-way place, looking round upon a scene so wholly foreign to that other world, of which the late President of the United States was so vividly the personification.

I went up by an irresistible impulse of respect to look at it, and I was glad I did so, for I found beneath it in writing, and in Italian, an inscription which showed that the little portrait had in fact been attached to his house by the owner, like a sacred image, at once a testimony of his own faith and feelings, and an appeal to those of his fellow-citizens. "This," said the inscription, "is a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, and so long as the sun shines on men, so long shall the name of him who redeemed four millions of slaves from captivity, of him, who, clutching to his strong breast the faces of the American Union, fell a victim to horrible assassination—so long shall his name resound, great, venerated and blessed through out the world."

A RATHER SEVERE NOTICE.—The following "first rate notice" is from the St. Louis correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. "The biggest lot of traitors assembled in this State since the surrender of Jeff. Thompson's army, constitutes the Old School Presbyterian Synod, now in session in this city. Not satisfied with electing a man for Moderator who was expelled last year for disloyalty, they have amended the record of last year so as to show the expulsion as merited, and then debated a proposition which was introduced by the infamous S. J. P. Anderson and had the sanction of ex-Artillery General Bates, proposing to amend last year's records entirely. It was carried by a nine-tenths vote."

EDUCATIONAL.  
SELECT SCHOOL  
FOR GIRLS.

MRS. MARY T. PAGE,

Respectfully informs her former patrons and the citizens in general, that the Third Semi-Annual Session of her School, will commence on the 4th day of September, 1865, at her residence in Frankfort. Instruction will be given in the usual English branches; also in the Latin Language, if required.

TERMS.—Will be Fifteen Dollars per Session of twenty weeks. Music, including use of Piano, Thirty Dollars a Session. Boarding, including lights, fuel, washing, &c., \$120 a Session.

Mrs. Page would respectfully solicit the patronage of the community, promising in return to do all that is in her power to forward their desires with regard to the education of their daughters. The Latin and higher classes in Mathematics will be under the charge of Rev. Henry E. Thomas, Prof. E. A. Pollmer will have charge of the Music class.

## REFERS TO

Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, E. L. Van Winkle, J. B. Temple, Esq., Rev. J. S. Hays, of Frankfort; Rev. J. K. Lyle, Robt. Hamilton, Esq., of Lexington; Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Hon. R. Apperson, of Mt. Sterling; R. Knott, Esq., and Hon. Wm. H. Grainger, of Louisville.

## FRANKLIN SPRINGS

LATE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.  
A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,  
SIX MILES FROM FRANKFORT, KY.

In Charge of B. B. SAYRE.

Session opens on the last Monday in September, 1865.

## BOARD OF VISITORS.

His Excellency, Gov. T. E. Bramlette; John M. Harlan, Attorney General; Rev. John N. Norton, D. D.; John B. Temple, Esq.; George W. Craddock, Esq.; Gen. D. W. Lindsey; S. I. M. Major, Esq.; Col. Orlando Brown, Jr.; Hon. A. J. James.

THE PECULIAR ADVANTAGES of this school are—A Military Organization, to be adopted when the number of pupils is sufficient to form one or more companies—health—education—extensive grounds—commodious buildings—means of abundant exercise—instruction chiefly on the oral system—ample libraries—freedom from malign moral influences of town—long experience of the Principal in the teaching and government of youth.

To any one desiring it, and sending address to B. B. Sayre, Frankfort, Ky., a circular will be forwarded, giving information in detail. July 14, 1865.

## OXFORD

FEMALE COLLEGE,  
Near Cincinnati, O.

THE NEXT SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 1. Parents in search of a School for their daughters, are invited to examine the merits of this Institution. The Buildings, Grounds, Course of Study, and Corps of Instructors, are of the first class. The College is largely national. Thirteen States (North and South) were represented last year. Oxford is famed for its health and literary advantages. Prof. Kael Marx continues in the Department of Music.

For circulars, please address the President, Rev. ROBERT D. MORRIS, Oxford, Ohio. Aug. 11—w3t.

## HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

## William T. Egbert.

Proposes to open a first class school for boys in Frankfort, on the 21st Monday in September, 1865, in which will be taught the usual English branches, the Classics, French, German, and any of the sciences that may be desired. August 8—2mos—11.

## HIGH SCHOOL

FOR  
YOUNG LADIES  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

THE 23d semi annual session will commence on the first Monday in September. Terms per session of 20 weeks—\$25 00 Aug. 15—1m JOHN R. HENDRICK.

## THE TWELFTH SESSION OF

Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S  
School for Children, will commence on Monday, September 4, 1865.

and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras. ~~\$25~~ No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness. July 18, 1865—5.

## SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Rev. R. S. HITCHCOCK will re-open his school in the basement of the Presbyterian Church on the 2d Monday in September, 1865. July 21—1f—6.

## THE MISSES SMITH'S

Will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on Wednesday, the 6th September, at the late residence of Captain Harry I. Todd in South Frankfort. Aug. 11.—12t.

## NEW CASH STORE!

QUICK SALES, SMALL PROFITS.

## HULL &amp; DAY,

Dealer in all kinds of Groceries and Provisions.

Green and Dried Fruits,

Tobacco and Cigars,

Yellow, Rockingham, Stone,

Wooden and Tin Ware;

Fruit Jars;

Nuts and Confectionaries

Powder and Shot.

WE would say to the citizens of Frankfort and surrounding country that I have just opened with an entire new stock, in Swigert's Block, opposite the Post Office. All are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock before buying elsewhere.—TERMS CASH.

We will pay the highest prices in Cash for Butter, Lard, Bacon, Hams, Eggs, and Grass seed. Aug. 25, 1865. HULL & DAY.



# THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1865

Reading matter will be found on each page of our paper to-day.

## Review of News.

By order of President Johnson, Gen. Palmer is retained in command of the Department of Kentucky and his administration approved.

The guerrillas Henry C. Magruder and Champ Ferguson were hung on Friday last, the former at Louisville and the latter at Nashville.

Wm. L. Sharkey, Provisional Governor of Mississippi, has been elected U. S. Senator to fill the unexpired term of Jeff. Davis, by an overwhelming majority. A majority of the legislature are in favor of negro testimony.

The trial of Emerson Etheridge closed on Thursday last. The accused submitted his case without argument and is confident of acquittal.

The North Carolina Convention, on Monday of last week, passed an ordinance submitting its action on slavery and the ordinance of secession to a vote of the people. Before adjourning it also repudiated the State rebel war debt by a vote of 18 to 12.

Gen. Grant has refused to return H. A. Wise's property to him. The ex-Governor refuses to take the oath. Jeff. Davis' brother is demanding the restoration of his property and Jeff's too, but will not take the oath.

The sum obtained by the sale of Government cotton, in New York, on Tuesday last, was over \$1,200,000 in gold. The total amount realized from government cotton sales during the past year is between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000.

Gen. Beauregard is appointed Superintendent of the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad.

The Tennessee Senate has passed a bill making persons of African and Indian descent competent witnesses in the Civil Courts of the State. The action of the House is regarded as uncertain.

The Comptroller of the Treasury announces a decision of the Attorney General which allows the payment of bounty to all colored soldiers, except those who entered the service between the 15th of June and July 4th, 1864.

The President, in his interview with the North Carolina delegation the other day, said that treason has been committed there ought to be some test by the highest tribunal as to the power of the Government to punish the crime, in order to vindicate the Government and the Constitution, even if the Executive clemency should thereafter be exercised.

The estimates of the Secretary of the Navy for last year are \$112,000,000. For the next fiscal year they are but \$23,000,000.

The sales of railroad rolling stock by the Government, during the last three weeks, have amounted to over \$1,500,000.

The Albany Journal says the rumor that Secretary Seward informed the English Government of the proceedings of the Fugians is false in its length and breadth, that the whole story is as false as it is foolish.

## General Palmer Sustained.

It will be seen by the following despatch that General Palmer is not to be removed from the command of this Department and that his administration is sustained by the President. It will be remembered that the matter was referred to General Thomas and the President's order is in accordance with his decision. This decision certainly accords with the desire of the mass of the loyal men of the State, and will be received by them with much satisfaction. Though perhaps objecting to some of the measures of the General, they do not wish him removed from command. It would be a concession to the will of the Conservative disloyalty of the State which it would be highly imprudent to make, and it would tend to a weakening of the Union cause. It is our firm belief that no Commandant, who could prove his loyalty by his works, would prove acceptable to the Conservatives. Gen. Palmer is a good man and true to his Government and does not deserve even the *quasi* condemnation of a removal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1865.

Major General Palmer,

Major General Thomas having reported in favor of your retaining the command in Kentucky, and approving your administration of the department, the President has approved his report and overruled the application made for your removal.

By order of the President,  
(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,  
A. A. General.

## Politico-Ecclesiastical.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky closed its sessions at Louisville on Friday last, after a ten days' sitting. Their proceedings were of general public interest, from the fact that the state of the country and the relations of the church towards the State during the four years of rebellion came under review and were warmly and ably discussed. The subject was forced upon the attention of the Synod by the publication and free circulation of a politico-ecclesiastical paper put forth by the Presbytery of Louisville as its act, though signed by only a portion of that body. The paper contained an unqualified, unjust and bitter denunciation and condemnation of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and of all who hold to its connection, urged to an open rebellion against its acts, and pledged the signers to an excommunication from their Christian regard of all ministers, teachers, editors, or agents who remained true to the church of their fathers. Judging both from internal and external evidence the paper was put forth in the interest of politics alone, and of that system of politics which favors secession and rebellion.

The attention of the Synod was called to the paper by the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, D. D., and with great ability and earnestness urged the propriety and necessity of the ex-

clusion of its signers from the Synod—in fact they were self-excluded. His proposition, however, was not carried. In vindication of the paper the principal speaker was the Rev. Dr. Sam. Wilson, of Ohio, who removed to Kentucky about two years since for the purpose of enlightening Kentucky Presbyterians as to their duty of seceding from their old and loved church, that bright and shining light in this cause, Stuart Robinson, having been providentially removed to Canada. This Rev. Dr. replied to Dr. Breckinridge in an eight hours' speech, in which he assumed the air and style of a martyr, and the principal characteristics of which were the most patent sophistries and a careful hiding of the true meaning and intent of the document under consideration.

The final issue of the matter was the adoption by the Synod of the following paper.

This Synod, in the exercise of that freedom with which Christ makes his people free, in the spirit of loyalty to the Head of the Church, and of respect to those who are over us in the Lord, makes the following deliverance touching some of the recent acts of the General Assembly, and in regard to the late act of the Presbytery of Louisville, adopting a paper called the "Declaration and Testimony."

1. The acts of the last General Assembly on overtures Nos 6 and 7 and resolution No. 4 on the report of the Board of Domestic Missions, in the judgment of this Synod, are unwise, and tending to destroy the peace and harmony of the Church, and in some of their provisions unconstitutional and unscriptural; and we indulge the hope and belief that the General Assembly, in calmer times, will review and correct those deliverances.

2. Whilst the Synod, thus in firm but respectful terms, expresses disapprobation of these acts, it is also the judgment of the Synod that neither those acts nor the deliverances of the General Assembly on the secession of the country made in the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, nor any or all of them, justify a withdrawal from our connection with the General Assembly, and we here again assert we will adhere with unbroken purpose to the Presbyterian Church of the United States, and will oppose every effort to interrupt our ecclesiastical relations with the General Assembly, or to produce schism or division on the ground of said acts and deliverances.

3. The Synod having caused a certain paper styled the "Declaration and Testimony," lately adopted by the Presbytery of Louisville, to be read in its hearing, carefully considered the same, duly expresses its disapprobation of the terms of this paper, and of the spirit and intent indicated on its face as looking to the further agitation of the church, if not its division, at a time when great mutual forbearance is called for among brethren, to the end that we may have quietness and repose; wherefore, the Synod enjoins on the Presbytery of Louisville in particular, and upon the Presbyteries and churches, ministers, and people subject to it in the Lord, to forbear whatever tends to disturbance and alienation, "beseeching them by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ that they all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions among them; but that they be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment."

Finally, this Synod earnestly recommends to all under its charge to study all "things which make for peace," and exercise great mutual forbearance toward each other, and to "keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace," prayerfully trusting that in the good Providence of God a way may be opened for a reunion under the General Assembly of all who profess the faith and adhere to the standard and love the order of the Presbyterian Church.

This paper was drawn up by Judge W. Sampson and Judge J. B. Kincaid and was adopted by a vote of 52 to 45. The signers of "the Declaration and Testimony," as the Louisville Presbytery document is styled, opposed all compromise and expressions of adherence to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church. Their next step will, we suppose, depend on instructions from Canada. In the meantime the true loyalty of both Church and State will rejoice at their defeat.

## Negro Testimony.

A bill has been before the Tennessee Legislature allowing negro testimony to be taken in the Courts. It passed the Senate on Thursday last by a majority of one. It is stated that this is looked upon as a radical triumph. But the measure is not favored by the radicals alone. The Nashville Gazette, an ultra-Conservative paper, in an article which we publish in another column, advocates it ably and boldly, adducing reasons for granting the privilege or right the truth and justice of which cannot be controverted. Mere justice to the freedman as well as to the white man requires this. And by such a measure the cause of justice itself will be subserved, for there can be no doubt that its ends have often been defeated by the refusal to receive negro testimony.

All objections to this extension of the privilege of testifying, on the ground of the want of veracity in the negro, fail when we consider that the credibility of his testimony is to be judged of by the jury, and it is for them, with their knowledge of the negro character, to reject or receive it as evidence. It is our belief, however, that with the death of slavery many prejudices against the negro will die, and among them this one, that he cannot be believed. Many a slaveholder will testify now that there is no truth in it.

This concession should be made. It is a concession to both justice and prudence. Justice towards the negro in the new and comparatively defenceless position in which he finds himself, and towards the white man who in this new condition of things will often find negro testimony a necessity. And to exhibit this sense of justice towards the freedmen by investing them with this right, is the part of prudence. The ultra radicals of the North will then be unable, with the same show of reason, to press their more ultra measures in favor of the negro. The whole matter is worthy of a calm and fair consideration.

## Execution of Magruder and Ferguson.

On Friday last, two notorious guerrillas met their well deserved fate by hanging. Henry C. Magruder at Louisville, and Champ Ferguson at Nashville. They both had a fair and full trial, the former being ably defended by General Whitaker, of the Federal Army, and the charges made against them were fully sustained. Magruder was a young man of twenty-three years of age and was born near Lebanon, Kentucky, where his mother, we believe, still lives. He entered the Confederate service under that arch-traitor and corrupter of Kentucky youth, Buckner, and remained in the legitimate service till a short time before his capture, when he joined a band of guerrillas in companionship with "Sue Mandy." Magruder was found guilty of the charge of being a guerrilla and of the charge of murder, under eight specifications. He met his fate with great composure and dignity, having acknowledged, as is stated, its justice.

Champ Ferguson, who was hung at Nashville, was a most notorious outlaw and assassin. The number and cruelties of his murders are almost beyond belief. Yet they were clearly proved upon him, the charges and specifications made against him on his trial numbering twenty three. He had committed upwards of one hundred murders. All will remember his slaughter of our wounded men in hospital at Saltville, Va. When upon the scaffold, on the charges and specifications being read, he nodded assent to several of them. His wife and daughter were with him up to the hour of his execution, and by his request his body was forwarded to his family in White county, Tennessee.

Of the justice of the late of these two men there can be but one opinion. The warfare in which, as leaders, they were engaged cannot be deemed legitimate by a civilized nation—it brands those engaged in it as outlaws and murderers, and as such they must be punished. The horrors of a guerrilla warfare demand the most stringent measures for its suppression and that all who are engaged in it, at least the ringleaders, should suffer the utmost penalty of the law. It must be made odious. And the awful death of nearly all the guerrilla leaders of Kentucky and Tennessee should surely accomplish this.

## That's the Matter.

Hon. Garrett Davis, the prime mover in the late movement for the revocation of Martial law in Kentucky and for the removal of General Palmer from command, has already entered suit against the Kentucky Central Railroad and Generals Brislin and Palmer for damages for the loss of his slaves. He claims \$10,000 damages. True loyalty to the interests of his State—of which the Conservatives are now making such boast—righteous indignation against the horrible military despotism of the last four years—at which the Conservatives are raising such a lugubrious howl—had nothing to do with the Honorable gentleman's efforts against martial law and General Palmer. He was impelled to this course by the interests of his pocket—his disinterestedness and loyalty were only pocket deep. Here is the case. Garrett Davis advocated the revoking of Martial law. It is done. He immediately sues for \$10,000 damages resulting from martial law. That's the matter. Now the small fry will hurry up their suits.

## The Louisville Ferry Imbroglio.

After the promulgation of the order revoking Martial Law in Kentucky the Louisville and Jeffersonville Ferry Company declared taking negroes over the river, though furnished with passes issued by Gen. Palmer. The General ordered the passage of the negroes and telegraphed to the War Department for instruction. The following is the correspondence:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 15, 1865.  
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Since the abrogation of martial law no colored persons are allowed to cross on the ferry-boats on the Ohio river unless known to the ferryman to be free. Not more than one in a hundred can cross. What shall I do?

JOHN M. PALMER,  
Major General.

Official—E. B. HARLAN,  
Capt. and A. A. G.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 16, 1865.  
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

On yesterday ferry-boats across the Ohio refused to carry colored persons on passes issued under Department Orders No. 32. I have ordered the post commandant here to compel them to do so. The alarm amongst the negroes upon the report of the withdrawal of martial law, of which I have no official information, renders this course necessary. Am I right? Immediately.

(Signed) JOHN M. PALMER,  
Maj. Gen. Com'g.

Official—E. B. HARLAN,  
Capt. and A. A. G.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1865.  
Maj. Gen. Palmer:

Your dispatches in respect to ferry passes have been very virtuously considered, and it is not perceived that this department can properly interfere.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

## Secretary McCulloch on the Currency.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States made a speech at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on Wednesday night, October 11th. He said he was one of those who looked upon an irredeemable currency as an evil which circumstances may for a time render a necessity, but which is never to be sustained as a policy. He favored a well-secured convertible paper currency. No other can, to any extent, be a proper substitute for coin. For all ordinary home trans-

actions paper currency is sufficient, but there are constantly recurring periods when balances between countries and in the United States between different sections, must be settled in coin. Whenever specie is needed for this purpose, the paper currency should be convertible and a circulation not so convertible will not be and ought not to be tolerated by the people.

The present unconvertible currency of the United States was a necessity of the war, but now the currency should be brought up to a specie standard, and he saw no way of doing it but by withdrawing a portion of it from circulation. The extreme high prices now prevailing indicate that the business of the country is in an unhealthy condition. We have a circulating medium altogether larger than needed for legitimate business, and the excess is used in speculation. The United States to-day is the best market in the world for foreigners to sell in. The consequence is, Europe is selling us more than she buys of us, including our securities, which ought not to go abroad, and there is a debt rolling up against us that must be settled, in part at least, with coin.

If Congress shall, early in the approaching session, authorize the funding of "legal tenders," and the work of reduction is commenced and prudently carried on, we shall reach it, probably, without injury or embarrassment to legal business. If not, we shall have a brief period of seductive prosperity, resulting in wide-spread bankruptcy and disaster! He was hopeful that by wise legislation we will escape a financial collapse, and that the currency may be brought to a specie standard without those financial troubles which have in all countries followed a protracted and expensive war.

## Governor Humphreys' Inaugural.

Jackson, Miss., October 16.—Governor Humphreys, in his inaugural, says: "I have always believed that no one or more States could constitutionally sever the ties that unite the people of the several States in one people. Those advocating the right of secession could not have found a better mode of solving the question than the arbitration of war. But the question was thus referred and decided against us. The people of Mississippi acknowledge the decision and wish to return to the Union. It has been officially reported that our people are insincere; but, if unflinching fidelity in war gives evidence of reliable fidelity in peace; if the unvarying professions that spring from private and public sources, furnish any evidence of the truth, it is sufficiently demonstrated that the people of the South may be safely trusted when they profess more than a willingness to return to their allegiance. The State of Mississippi has already, by her own solemn act, abolished slavery. It is due to her honor to show by her future that she has done so in good faith, and that slavery shall never again flourish in our border, in whatever name or guise it is brought forward."

## Government Cotton Sales.

We learn from a telegraphic despatch that the sum obtained for the sales of Savannah and Sea Island cotton sold on Tuesday last, by Mr. Draper, Cotton Agent, was more than \$1,200,000 in gold. The whole amount realized during the past year on account of cotton sales is between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000. Nearly \$6,000,000 of the sum were the proceeds of the cotton captured in Savannah and Charleston, 38,500 bales of which come from Savannah.

The advance which took place in the price of cotton had added materially to the sum for which at least 10,000 bales were sold since July. The dispatches of the cotton agency here to the Department were to the effect that the market was very firm and that the rates would almost certainly be higher, and the Secretary of the Treasury postponed the sales that were to have been made in August to September, and afterwards to October.

The result shows a gain to 18c. of 20c. per pound. The whole of the Savannah, Charleston and Mobile cotton taken by the Government has been disposed of, and the sales to be made hereafter will be of cotton collected by the special agents of the Treasury in the various States of the South.

The September reports to the Freedmen's Bureau show a continually decreasing number of those receiving rations from the Government. There are more than 34,000 freedmen in the district comprising Washington, Alexandria, &c., out of which number only 864 sick and destitute were fed at Government expense. Many of these are wives and children of colored soldiers killed or disabled in the service of the country. In the Department of Tennessee and Kentucky there were 979 persons subsisted by the Bureau, Sept. 20; at present there are none. As the in capacity of the colored race to take care of itself is perfectly well known, we presume the 979 are all dead.

A BIBLE FOR MRS. DAVIS IN ENGLAND.—The London Spectator, of September 30, says:

Some foolish person has sent us a request for subscription to a small testimonial, "an illustrated Bible, to be presented to Mrs. Jefferson Davis." We feel no anger toward Mrs. Davis, and we trust her husband will yet be pardoned by the clemency of the North, but we see no appropriateness in giving her an illustrated Bible. There must be already plenty of painful pictures burnt in on the Southern leader's memory without reminding him of Andersonville by illustrating the plague of lice, or appending any drawing to the text "that thy foot may be drawn in the blood of thine enemies, and the tongues of thy dogs may be held through the same."

## The Causes of Power.

The Cincinnati newspapers, in discussing the philosophy of the recent elections, have arrived at the conclusion that the overthrow of the Democratic party is due to the active exertions of the merchants, manufacturers and mechanics. When they are apathetic the election is pretty sure to be carried by the Democratic party. It is aptly suggested that if the Democracy in Ohio had succeeded last year, "Cincinnati would now be overlooked by the border of a hostile Confederacy, capital and trade would be taking flight, and city property collapse." Philadelphia is even a stronger illustration than Cincinnati. That city is pre-eminently the home of the manufacturers and mechanics. They control its elections, and according as they are active or quiet the elections go. They took Philadelphia from the Copperheads in the beginning of the war, and notwithstanding a temporary repulse in 1862, have held it since. They saw that the war was identified with their best interests. Its failure would have degraded labor. The great metropolis of Pennsylvania would have been on the border of a hostile Confederacy, and the vast interests of the State would have been destroyed.

The strength of the old Democratic party consisted in the alliance it formed with the manufacturers and mechanics. The brawny arm was the emblem of its power, and now when every vestige of devotion to labor and manhood has vanished, the brawny arm remains. It is said that the banished Bourbons who live at Rome and in private dwellings on the Thames practice all the forms of royalty, and hang the fleur-de-lis around their drawing-rooms and parlor-walls. The Democratic party is as much the champion of labor as the Bourbons are the rulers of France. Their alliance with labor was dissolved when they became the slaves of Slavery. They have been true to that second friendship. They served their master with restless and unscrupulous energy. When Southern capital demanded that the labor of the North should be destroyed that the markets of the world, the Democratic party relaxed its brawny arm, and made a war upon protection. Iron, coal, wood, lumber, must all be sacrificed to propitiate the electoral votes of the Cotton States. For the time this subservience escaped the eye of the laboring classes, but eventually the degradation was apparent and they rebelled.

The real strength of the Republican party—the cause of its successful defense of the Union through good report and bad report—arose from its sympathy with labor and manhood. That is why it is so strong today. It will continue strong so long as it manifests this sympathy. The manufacturer knows that when English capital makes an assault upon American industry, he may depend upon the votes of the Republican party to protect him. The mechanic saw that when the Democracy proposed to make a purchasable negro his rival at the forge and the loom, the Republican party destroyed Slavery. Its mission is to advance the interests that the manufacturer and mechanic represent. So long as it remains true to that mission it will remain powerful.—N. Y. Tribune.

## BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

The Original and Best in the World! The only true and perfect Hair Dye. Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, without injuring the hair or skin. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed William A. Bachelor. Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS for Restoring and Beautifying the Hair. CHARLES BATCHELOR, New York. Aug. 15, 1865-ly.

## A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 21st day of Oct., 1865, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Bughes, Patrick	Mical, Granville
Brumatt, J. W. (2)	McKee, Robert
Blanchard, Miss Eliza-McKee	Miss Lucy
Beth	Mayhall, Peter
Bucar, Miss Mary	Morton, Mr.
Bragg, Hugh T.	Monfort, J. T.
Clark, James E.	Mullen, Mrs. Mary
Cummins, J. H.	Oakley, Wm.
Cartledge, Wm.	Scott, J. L. & Co.
Dodge, Marion	Scott, W. D. & Co.
Forkner, S. D.	Shupe, W. F.
Firestone, B. (2)	Smith, Fillman H. (3)
Graham, James	Smith, J. H.
Hampton, Mrs. Polly	Taylor, Miss Larnico
Keas, Wm. C.	Taylor, Miss Mollie W.
Keit, Annie	Talbot, Mrs. America
Lewis, Mrs. Sarah	Wood, Jno. & Co.
Lewis, Al.	Wood, John E.
Lewis, Mrs. Narcissa B. Wilkerson	Miss Julia C. (2)

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 7 1/2 o'clock A. M., until 6 P. M.

42 W. A. GAINES, P. M.  
Oct. 42, 1865-11.

## MRS. E. VON BORRIES

Is now opening the largest Stock of FRENCH MILLINERY! AND FANCY GOODS!

Ever brought to this market at NEW YORK PRICES, consisting of STRAW, SILK, UNCOIT VELVET and VELVET BONNETS, HATS, BONNETS, FEATHERS, LADIES CAPS, NETS, HEAD DRESSES, VEILS and ORNAMENTS.

Also a large assortment of DRESS TRIMMINGS

And a Number of other FANCY ARTICLES

Too numerous to mention; all of which she has taken great care to select herself, during her late visit to the East.

The Ladies of Frankfort and vicinity are invited to examine the goods as I will take pleasure in showing my stock to all who may favor me with a call.

MRS. E. VON BORRIES.  
St. Clair St., near the Post Office, Frankfort, Ky.  
Oct. 24.—3t.

## TAKEN UP.

Franklin County Set. A SA STRAY, by J. W. French, Franklin County, living near the Forks of Elkhorn, a BAY HORSE, sixteen hands high, 18 or 20 years old, blind in the left eye, both hind feet white—appraised at thirty five dollars before me by J. W. South and James Shackelford. Given under my hand as Justice of the Peace for said county, this 20th day of October 1865.  
G. W. HOWE, J. P.  
Oct. 24, 4 tr.

## CHANGE OF FIRM.

Messrs EVANS & EDGAR desire to announce to the trade in Central Kentucky, that they have purchased the old and well known Drug Stand of D. A. Miller & Bro., Covington, Ky. They have increased their large stock with new purchases and are now able to offer a complete stock of goods at Cincinnati wholesale prices. Their purchases are made in New York, and it is their intention to build up a first class wholesale Drug business in Covington. Orders are respectfully solicited from Retail Druggists, Country Merchants and Physicians, which will be promptly filled at the lowest prices. Strict attention paid to all orders by mail, which will be filled at ruling prices. The stock is fine and full. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.  
Sept. 22.—4t

## ROBERT CLARKE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

## BOOKS and STATIONERY.

THE ATTENTION OF

## WHOLESALE BUYERS

Is invited to our large stock of

School, Medical, Theological, Scientific, Juvenile, Law, and Miscellaneous Books,

which we are offering at the lowest Eastern net prices; and also to our exceedingly large and well-appointed stock of

## Staple and Fancy Stationary,

Consisting in part of

WRITING PAPERS, TWINES, SLATES, WHIPPING PAPERS, CRAYONS, FLAT CAPS, PENCILS, ENVELOPES, PORT-FOLIOS, INK, INKSTANDS, DOMINOES, WRITING-DESKS,

CAP, DEMI, AND MEDIUM BLANK BOOKS,

In Half, Full, and Russia Bindings,

All of which are offered at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Buyers coming to the city are invited to call on us and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Orders received by mail will receive our prompt and full attention and be supplied as favorably as though the purchaser were present.

## ROBERT CLARKE & CO.,

PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND BLANKBOOK MANUFACTURERS; Dealers in Law, Medical, Theological, School, and Miscellaneous Books,

No. 55 West Fourth Street,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Oct. 17, 1865-3m.

## Proclamation by the Governor

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one JOHN SANDERS stands indicted by the Boone Circuit Court for the murder of Joshua Ellis, and the said John Sanders is now a fugitive from justice and going at large. Now, therefore, I, RICHARD T. JACOB, Lieutenant and Acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JOHN SANDERS and his delivery to the Jailor of Boone county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 20th day of Sept., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

RICHARD T. JACOB, Lieutenant and Acting Governor.  
By the Governor, E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By Jas. R. PAOR, Assistant Secretary.  
Sept. 26.—3m.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that WM. J. GRAY, JR., did on the 5th day of Sept., 1865, murder Policeman Edward Bond whilst in the discharge of his official duties in the city of Louisville, Ky., and is now a fugitive from justice. Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said WM. J. GRAY, JR., and the delivery of him to the Jailor of Jefferson county, within one year from this date.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 19th day of Oct., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor, E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By Jas. R. PAOR, Assistant Secretary.

## DESCRIPTION.

Wm. J. Gray is about 23 years of age, 6 feet high and weighs a little. Wore, when last seen, long, light brown hair. Has blue eyes, long nose, yellow complexion. Acted at one time as a guerrilla with Capt. Hledge in Nelson, Bullitt, and Spencer counties.  
Oct. 24, 1865-3m.



# AGRICULTURAL

A Chapter on Agriculture—the Potato too.

As we have been hearing something of the potato rot in the West, the following from the notes of a Commercial Traveler in the Journal of Commerce, giving an account of a visit to a dealer, will be read with interest. As so many of our city readers have raised their own potatoes upon their own or leased country places, what we publish will be read by them with interest:

Before obtaining any information from Mr. H, he took me to a platform scale, on which were fifty potatoes, the weight of which reached sixty pounds, and filled an entire bushel! These are called the *Monitor*. They were raised on very poor soil, without animal manure, and produced two hundred and forty-five bushels to an acre.

Another kind which Mr. H. showed me is called the *Goodrich*, or *superior* to the *Monitor*. These come off the ground so early as to allow making another crop—*rutabaga*, a Swedish turnip. On poor land 230 bushels have been raised, and on rich land over 400 bushels per acre. Another kind which Mr. H. exhibited to me is called the *Cuzco*. On the same land 268 bushels were raised. A gentleman at Catawissa, as Mr. H. informed me, on rich land, obtained 440 bushels.

Now for the treatment. The potatoes were all planted whole, of large size, three feet equal distance, covered six inches, and cultivated entirely flat—no hilling being permitted at all. The crop was dug by hand with digging forks. Mr. H. regards the plot as the most wasteful implement for harvesting potatoes. As regards expense, it costs him \$12 per acre to dig, gather and store the crops named. No rot ever occurs under this system, and no failure of the crop.

As high as thirty bushels per acre of seed were used of some large kinds. In storing, one pint of freshly slacked lime in powder is mixed with each bushel of potatoes. Any tendency to decay from cut or bruised tubers is entirely arrested. Mr. H. plows and subsoils deeply in the fall, and if the land is poor, manures on the surface and barrows in the spring, subsoils, harrows, rolls, and marks out for corn. At the intersection of the furrows Mr. H. opens six inches deep with the hoe, drops a whole potato, upon which he applies a handful (50 bushels per acre) of mineral compost of wood-ashes, plaster, shell-lime, bone-dust (or super-phosphate), and a little salt; covers and rolls; three times hoes in each direction, and three times hand hoes. By this method Mr. H. claims:

1. There is no failure in the crop.
2. No rot of sound varieties.
3. The largest yield the soil is capable of.

4. The largest proportion of large marketable potatoes.

5. No degeneracy of varieties, but constant improvement.

6. No necessity for rotation of crops as the potato can be grown indefinitely on the same soil, with constantly increasing results.

7. The greatest economy of cultivation and harvesting.

Twenty-one varieties were grown by Mr. H. this year, of which the early *Goodrich* and the *Harrison* (not a seedling of his) he esteems far superior to any other he ever raised, and the next the *Cuzco*. Mr. H. plants the largest and finest he can get, never allows a cut one to be put in the ground. It is noteworthy that his small potatoes average one-tenth less than his crop.

Mr. H. raised on 47-100 of an acre 490 bushels of tomatoes (three equal to two bushels) which is equal to 1,040 bushels or 690 bushels per acre. They were raised on the same soil, manured with one shovelful of barn compost in the hill at the time of planting. Mr. H. was once a land surveyor and civil engineer, and his measure can be taken as authentic.

Mr. H. finds seed growing so unprofitable that he does not grow them. He undertook farming on a small scale two years ago, totally inexperienced. One year's practice extinguished all his faith in most of the traditions of agriculture. Mr. H. is his own foreman, and does his own thinking and acting. Prof. Silliman, who has travelled in Europe and the Pacific States, visited Mr. H.'s farm some short time since, and pronounced it equal to anything he had ever seen. Mr. H.'s farm is situated on Queen Lane, Germantown, Pa.

## How Caterpillars and Apple-tree Worms are best Destroyed.

The eggs of the caterpillars are deposited in a circle on small twigs, from three to six inches from the end of the limb, and by far the greater share of them are on the lower branches of the trees. Now if you could examine the trees when there are no leaves on them, these nests are plainly visible, and if you will crack them off with the thumb nail, that will be the last of the caterpillars in that nest.

When the corn is all husked and the woodpile replenished, the farmer has a little leisure, and some sunny day in February or March, should examine the apple trees. The nests shine in the sun, and one who is not accustomed to looking for them can then see them more readily. A pole with a hook attached to the end of it helps very much to facilitate the operation.

As soon as the leaves commence to grow they begin to hatch and crawl down the limb until they find a branch—there they build a nest. Go around the trees again before the leaves are of much size, and if any have escaped your notice they will show themselves. Destroy them any way you please, but do not fail to follow their trail to the original nest, and crack it off before they get to such large, disgusting things as caterpillars.

Take a piece of leather, an old boot leg—half of a man's boot leg is large enough—cut off at the instep, and cut all the tap, except about two and one-half or three inches long, and one-fourth or one-third of an inch broad, wind the bottom part closely around the end of a long rod—an old rake handle is as good as any—and secure it firmly there by tacks and cord, leaving the strips loose like a handle of strings. With this whip the worm nests; the best time is early in the morning when they are all at home; it kills them effectually without injury to the tree. One or two with shorter handles will be found convenient to use in the tree when the nests are too high to reach from the ground. A few repetitions of flogging in the manner indicated, as the different swarms show themselves, will accomplish the object.

The October weather now is beautiful, and farmers are rejoicing greatly that Indian summer has opened charmingly.

## A New Sugar Cane.

The Department of Agriculture is just in the receipt, from Japan, of a sample of sugar cane, somewhat resembling sorghum, for propagation and testing in this climate. It is cut in sections of three joints, one of which is planted in a hill, thus growing from layers instead of seed. It was forwarded by Thomas Hogg, an officer of this government at Yokohama, who deems it worthy of trial in this climate. He says it is extensively grown there, especially on the island of Klusim, and thinks it will succeed here wherever Indian corn comes to maturity. It is thought that the peculiarity of its propagation, should it prove otherwise successful, would give it an important advantage over sorghum, preventing hybridizing with millets, and consequent deterioration. A large portion of it was destroyed in the long voyage, but enough is sound, and already sprouting, to enable the Department, a year or two hence, to make a distribution of it.

RENOVATING A BARREN SOIL.—C. A. Carpenter, Allegheny Co., Penn., "wishes to know how to treat a clayey loam soil 12 inches deep, with impervious, subsoil which leaves greatly in winter. The ground is heavy, cold, wet in winter, and holds water after showers. He can get stable manure for \$13 dollars per ton, and bone dust for \$32." The first thing to be done is to drain it. It is folly to plow it or to apply barnyard manure, or bone dust until it is relieved of the surplus water. If the water comes from springs through the subsoil, a few ditches in the right place will relieve the entire plot of surplus water; but the effect upon the soil will be nothing like so good as thorough drainage, with ditches 30 feet apart over the entire field. Then plow deep before winter. Next spring apply a half ton of bone dust per acre or a dressing of good barnyard manure. Then we will warrant a heavy crop of Indian corn.

## Facts for Poor Farmers.

"Those farmers who have most difficulty to make both ends meet, always plow most and keep most stock. Now these men take the true plan to keep themselves always poor, because their crops and stock are always poor, and bring little." So writes John Johnson, a letter to the Secretary of our State Society; and he thus illustrates his statement; "It is good profit to raise 300 bushels of wheat from ten acres, but when it takes thirty acres to that amount, it is raised at a loss. So it is with cattle and sheep. You will see the thinking farmers making four year old steers worth \$60 to \$80 each, and his neighbors at the same age worth not over \$25 to \$40." His advice to the latter is, "if his land is exhausted he should plow less than he can thoroughly manure. Seed with clover and let it rest, and that field will not only pay for tillage, but it will furnish manure (if rightly managed) to make another field of the same size rich also. And then keep it rich; do not run it with grain until again exhausted, or the latter end of that land will be worse than the first."

## Tomato Worm.

The Port Byron (N. Y.) Times says that several persons near Auburn have recently been fatally stung by a large worm that infested tomato vines, death ensuing within a few hours. A lady in Port Byron discovered one of these monsters on her tomato vines one day last week, and narrowly escaped being stung. The worm is described as about three inches long, of a green color, and armed with claws and nippers, with a black horn extending in front some three-fourths of an inch long. A writer in the Rochester Express states that a few days since he took one of these worms from his tomato vines, and confined it about a week in a glass jar, awaiting its change into a chrysalis state. Upon being released it burrowed its way into the ground nearly a foot, or as far as the thread by which it was held would permit. Under the impression that it might resurrect itself another season in the miller form, and become the parent of a numerous and destructive progeny, it was killed.

## Ozone and Cholera.

A correspondent of Galignani's Messenger states that curious fact the immediately after a short but violent thunder storm at Ancona, on the 9th ultimo a great improvement in the public health was observed. The number of cases of cholera diminished considerably, and in most cases the patients recovered almost immediately from the prostration and languor which accompany the disease. This goes to prove the correctness of the supposition which has been thrown out before, that the prevalence of cholera is due to the absence of ozone in the atmosphere. Ozone is a gaseous substance whose nature is not well understood. It is commonly regarded as a certain modification of oxygen; we only know that it can be produced by electrifying the air, and consequently it always abounds during thunder storms. It would not be amiss to try the experiment of generating it in the chambers of cholera patients. The process is very simple; it is only necessary to pass a succession of electric sparks through the air. It was ascertained a few years ago, by observations made by a physician in Russia at a time when the cholera was raging among the soldiers, that the disease is always preceded by a lowering of the pulse, even down to forty. If ozone, therefore, as it would appear, acts as a quickener of the vital powers, we can easily see why its presence should have such a remarkable effect in checking the progress of the epidemic.

## SAFETY OF RAILROAD TRAVEL.—Now

standing all that is said about "railroad murders," it can be demonstrated that railroad traveling is safer for the community than any other method of public conveyance. In the city of London alone nearly five times as many persons are killed and wounded by carts, cabs and omnibuses as are killed or injured on all the railways of England, Scotland and Ireland taken together. The railway accidents for the last year over all the lines of the United Kingdom, together, were 114 killed and 1,611 wounded. During the first eight months of the present year there were computed to have been in the United States 128 railroad accidents, with 256 persons killed and 1,109 injured. There are a greater number of miles of railroad in operation in the United States than in Great Britain, and probably a much larger travel, but still the disproportion of accidents on the railroads of the two countries would imply ours to be the most unsafe. This ought not to be, and probably when there is capital enough in our railroads to keep them all in proper order, will not be.—Phil. Ledger.

A man is the healthiest and happiest when he thinks the least of either health or happiness. To forget an ill is half of the battle; it leaves easy work for the doctor.

## Kentucky Central Railroad! SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS  
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.  
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS  
Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M. and 12:25 P. M.  
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.  
Passengers can leave by the afternoon train, and arrive at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE ARRIVE  
Nicholasville 11:40 A. M. Covington 6:00 P. M.  
Lexington 12:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M.  
Cincinnati 7:00 P. M. St. Louis 10:46 A. M.  
And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.  
H. P. RANSOM,  
Gen'l Ticket Agent  
March 10, 1865-1f

## J. M. GRAY, DENTAL SURGEON,

Office on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.  
Residence on Washington Street, next House to Episcopal Church,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial teeth to the different styles of work now being made, and which are giving perfect satisfaction. He keeps at all times, a large assortment from which to select, thereby enabling him to suit the taste, the price, shade and size teeth which they may require. All operations performed in the best style, and prices as moderate as the style of work will admit of.

## Gold! Gold!

OLD GOLD of every description bought, for which the highest price is paid in Cash.  
Frankfort, April 11, 1865-1f

## SPLENDID BARGAINS!

All Sire of their Money's Worth.

## W. Forsyth & Co.

39 & 41 Ann Street, N. Y. (late 42 & 44 Nassau St.) offer for sale the following magnificent list of Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

EACH ARTICLE ONE DOLLAR!

And not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

- 250 Gold and Silver Watches, from \$15 00 to \$150 00 each.
- 200 Ladies' Gold Watches.....\$35 00 each.
- 500 Ladies' and Gents' Silver Watches \$15 00 each.
- 5,000 Vest, Neck and Guard Chains \$5 00 to \$15 00 each.
- 6,000 Gold Band Bracelets.....\$3 00 to \$10 00 each.
- 6,000 Plain, Chased, and Wedding Rings.....\$2 50 to \$5 00 each.
- 5,000 California Diamond Pins and Rings.....\$3 00 to \$5 00 each.
- 10,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry.....\$5 00 to \$15 00 each.
- 10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Mounted Holders.....\$4 00 to \$5 00 each.
- 10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Cases and Pencils.....\$4 00 to \$5 00 each.

Together with Ribbon Slides, Bosom Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Gold Pencils, Belt Buckles, Brooches, Gold Thimbles, Ear Drops, Children's Loops, Masonic Pins and Rings, Seal Rings, Scarf Pins, Watch Keys. Also a variety of Silver Ware, embracing Gold, Silver, Cutlery, Tea and Table Spoons, from \$15 to \$50.

The articles in this stock are of the newest and most fashionable styles. Certificates of all the various articles are put in sealed envelopes and mixed, thus giving all a fair chance, and sent by mail, as ordered; and on the receipt of the certificate it is at your option to send ONE DOLLAR and take the article named in it, or not; or any other article in our list of equal value.

Certificates and Premiums.  
Single Certificate, 25 cents; five Certificates \$1; eleven, \$2; twenty-five with premium of Gold Pen, \$3.75; fifty with premium of Gold Pen, \$10; one hundred with premium of Silver Watch, \$20; two hundred with premium of Gold Watch, \$50. Certificate money to be enclosed with order. Every letter, from schoolers or nurses, promptly answered.

Goods sent by mail, carefully packed. All articles not satisfactory can be returned and exchanged, or the money refunded if wished. Thousands of dollars' worth of Watches sold to our customers during the past year.

ADVERTISEMENTS everywhere. Send 25 cents for Certificate and Circular. Address,  
W. FORSYTH & CO.,  
39 and 41 Ann Street, New York.  
June 6-3m.

## HARLAN & HARLAN, Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Hecary, Anderson, Owsa, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of debts, and to the settlement of business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.  
March 16, 1865-1f

## Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad, or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, Feb 2 twf.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.....E. L. VANWINKLE.

## BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE  
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Office—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.  
Sept. 14, 1863-by.

## J. W. FINNELL, T. T. CHAMBERS, FINNELL & CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1866-1f.

## 1865 1865



"Eighteen years established in N. Y. City."  
"Only infallible remedies known."  
"Free from Poisons."  
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."  
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

## "Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exter's,

Is a paste—used for Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.

## "Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,

Is a liquid or wash, used to destroy, and act as a preventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.

## "Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects,

Is for Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fuchs, Animals, &c.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.

!!! BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations. See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

HENRY R. COSTAR,  
Principal Depot, 482 Broadway, New York.

## 1865.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The Farmer's Gazette (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of rats will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

## 1865.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

## Old and young should use

## STERLING'S

## AMBROSIA

## FOR

## THE HAIR.

It prevents or stops the Hair from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies, Preserves, and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head free from Dandruff.

It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world.

## STERLING'S AMBROSIA

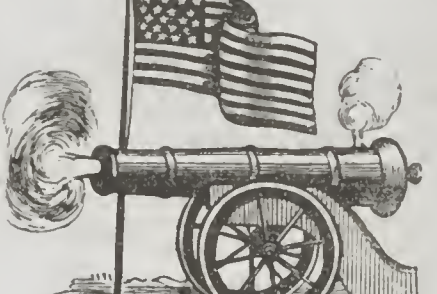
## MANUFACTURING COMP'Y,

## SOLE PROPRIETORS,

## NEW YORK.

Sold in Frankfort, Ky., by Wm. H. Averill, and all Druggists and Dealers.

May 12, 1865-5m.



## ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Persons wanting ice, can get it any time by calling at my house. I will commence delivering it on the 1st of May. Tickets can be had by calling at my residence.

SANFORD GOINS.

April 21, 1865-1f

## JOHN MASON BROWN,

(LATE COLONEL 45TH KY. VOLUNTEERS.)

## ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Special attention given to collections and to the prosecution of military claims.

April 18, 1865.

## BURNAM & DICKSON,

## REAL ESTATE

## Insurance Agents.

Corner 3d and Main Street, over Davis Drug Store, Terre Haute, Ind.

## BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION.

Houses and Lots, Unimproved Lots, Farms, Farming Land in all the Western States and Territories. Loans negotiated, Collections made, Land entered, Taxes paid and Titles examined, in all the Western States. We are prepared to enter lands with either Land Warrants or Cash on liberal terms.

Particular attention is given to sales of Real Estate at Auction.

Persons desiring to change their residences would do well to call and examine our register of Farms, &c., before purchasing. We have a large number for sale, on easy terms, located in nearly every State in the United States. We will be pleased to answer any communication in regard to Lands, and we think we can give general satisfaction as our acquaintance with the Western States and Territories is equal to any other office in the country.

June 13, 1865-6m.

## BOONE COUNTY COURT.

R. A. Edwards, Plaintiff,

Samuel Nye, Defendant.

The defendant, Samuel Nye, is notified that I will, on the first Monday in September next, move the Boone County Court to appoint Commissioners to convey to me the following real estate, to wit: lying in Walton, Boone county, Ky., Beginning at Sanders' corner, running Northward, with the turnpike, 40 feet; thence Eastwardly to Arnold's line; thence 40 feet Southwardly, to Sanders' line; thence with his line to the beginning—it being the same for which I hold Samuel Nye's title bond, dated the 5th of April, 1852, I having paid all the purchase money for said property. This 25th of July, 1865.

R. A. EDWARDS.

August 4, 1865-3 weeks—cool 1d.

## REWARDS.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that B. F. DEWEES, of Grayson county, did, on the 20th day of July, 1865, waylay and mortally wound Caleb Stinson, of the same county, and the said B. F. Dewees is now a fugitive from justice and going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said B. F. Dewees, and his delivery to the jailer of Metcalfe county within one year from the date hereof:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of July, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Said B. F. Dewees is about 32 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, red hair, blue eyes, no whiskers, sandy complexion, had the end of his nose bitten off some years ago, and weighs about 180 pounds.

Aug. 1, 1865-sw3m.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one STEPHEN LITTERAL stands indicted in the Fayette Circuit Court for murder, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Stephen Litteral, and his delivery to the Jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of July, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

Attest: JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Aug. 1, 1865-sw3m.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.